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MISS WILKINS'S PRIZE STORY.

It Will Be Printed in the Daily Jour-

nal, Beginning on Aug. 3.

On Aug. 3 the Journal will begin the

publication of the most expensive short

story ever published. It is the prize story

in the detective story contest just closed,

for which \$2,000 has been paid by the

Bacheller & Johnson syndicate, agreeably

with the award of the judges. This story

is entitled, "The Long Arm." It is written

by Mary E. Wilkins and her collaborator,

Joseph E. Chamberlain. Miss Wilkins

is now the most distinguished and perhaps

the most popular American novelist of the

time, and this story is particularly interest-

ing, inasmuch as it is the first detective

story that this author has ever written.

The scene is laid in Vermont, among the

simple New England people with whose life

Miss Wilkins has shown herself so famil-

iar. The interest is strong and well sus-

tained, and the climax a genuine surprise.

The story will be printed in daily instal-

ments of about two thousand words each,

continuing for six days. It will not appear

in the Sunday edition.

From the return of the number of vot-

ers compared with the number in 1893,

when the population of the city was

about 102,000, its present population must

be a little over 125,000.

A prominent banker of Hong Kong

thinks revolution in China is imminent,

and that it will be mainly due to a book

published about 450 years ago. The fuse

in that shell must have been damp.

As a matter of fact, silver was never

so much monetized in the United States

as at the present time, when there is at

least five times as much silver money,

or money based upon silver, as there was

at any date prior to 1873.

Any man calling himself a Republican

who finds himself concurring with "Colin"

in his declarations to the effect that the

country has not prospered during the

twenty years which ended with 1893,

should at once go over to the camp

which flies the banner of calamity.

Compared with the year previous, the

United States had lost \$75,000,000 in ex-

ports and \$93,530,306 by an excess of du-

tiable imports, which represents mer-

chandise which could have been made

at home. Thus the Democratic change

in ten months has cost the American

people \$168,035,446.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean calls the at-

tention of Messrs. Horr and Harvey to a

phase of the money question which it

terms "the sequestration of gold," mean-

against any person of persons who vio-

late the same, and promptly report all

violations of law to the Attorney-general

of the State." The act of 1893 prohibits

any person or corporation having the

control of a gas well from permitting

gas to escape into the open air for a

longer period than two days after gas

shall have been struck; requires all wells

not in active use to be securely plugged,

and prescribes a penalty of \$200 for every

violation of either of these provisions,

and a further penalty of \$200 for each

ten days during which such violation

shall continue. In short, there is law

enough to prevent the waste of gas,

and it is the duty of the Supervisor to

see that it is enforced. In fact, that is

one of his most important duties.

A MISCHIEVOUS DEMOGRGUE.

Those who have paid some attention

to the course of the Horr-Harvey dis-

cussion must have been struck by the

pesimistic views of the advocate of free

silver. Starting out with the assump-

tion that the act of 1873 was the result

of a conspiracy, and that its passage

was a "crime," he has seemed to feel the

logical necessity of claiming that it has

been followed by a long train of evils,

and that its continued operation will re-

sult in the overthrow of the Republic. In

his opening statement Harvey said: "I

expect to make good in this debate the

following propositions," among which

was one that the act of 1873 had com-

pelled the contraction of new debts to

pay old ones, thereby greatly enlarging

the volume of debt, and that this, with

other results, "is impoverishing the

masses of the people, and points, by

reason of the disturbances it will pro-

duce, to the overthrow of the Republic."

Following out this line he has asserted

that there has been a universal reduc-

tion of wages, that "the gold men have

thrown several millions of workmen out

of employment," that a distinctive

class of tramps had been created, that

there had been an increase of 2,000,000

men out of employment, etc. He has

even asserted that since the passage

of the act of 1873 there has been a dis-

proportionate increase in the number of

penitentiary convicts, of persons con-

finement in all classes of prisons and insane

asylums, and even suicides. One day

he said the country is strewn with mil-

lions of tramps and paupers and men

who do not know how they are going to

provide for their families in the coming

year. On Thursday, the last day of the

discussion reported, he said in his closing

remarks:

We are making in the United States to-

day the last stand of freemen in the civil-

ization of the world. Since the passage

of the act of 1873 there has been a dis-

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THE VANISHING RED MAN.

It is not likely that the present Indian

disaster will amount to much, or

indeed, that any future one will. The

days of Indian wars are over. The In-

dians are steadily diminishing in num-

bers, and the policy of separating and

confining them to reservations makes it

impossible for them to mass any consid-

erable number of warriors. Then, again,

the present means of military transpor-

tation are such that troops can be moved

to any point of danger so rapidly as to

make it impossible for any outbreak to

obtain much headway. It is probable

the importance of the present one has

been exaggerated, and that it is nothing

more than a collision between a few

troublesome Indians and lawless whites.

However, it would be a mistake on the

part of the government not to take

prompt measures for its suppression, as

it seems to have done by the dispatch

of an adequate force to the scene of the

trouble.

Although it has never been possible to

obtain an exact enumeration of the In-

dians, approximate statements made

from time to time by the Indian bureau

and the military authorities show that

the numbers are steadily decreasing. In

1855 the number was estimated at 350,000,

and that was still the estimate in 1871,

although in the meantime we had ac-

quired 60,000 Indians with Alaska. In

1893 the total number was estimated at

248,000, most of whom were located on

161 reservations containing 83,116,531 acres

of land. The decrease in numbers has

been mainly among the "blanket" or

wild Indians, such as the Sioux and

other tribes of the Northwest, including

the Bannocks, who are making the pre-

sent disturbance. Some of the civilized

tribes, notably those in the Indian Ter-

ritory, who have become prosperous farm-

ers, have increased in numbers in recent

years. Civilization may save a few of

the original tribes, but for the most,

gradual extinction is the inevitable fate.

WEAKNESS OF DEMOCRATIC CITY MANAGEMENT.

Mayor Denny, in his remarks to a

South-side Republican club, a few even-

ings since, made one fact very clear.

It was that during the two periods that

the Democrats have controlled the city,

its financial affairs were badly managed.

In 1873 the people became dissatisfied be-

cause of misrepresentations. Many Re-

publicans did not vote, and others voted

for a Democratic change. The Demo-

crats came into power. In two years

they used up the surplus of \$200,000

which the Republicans left, issued \$515,-

000 of 7.3 per cent. bonds, and left float-

ing debts aggregating \$154,000. That is,

the Democrats used the current receipts

and \$971,000 over—an amount equal to

more than half of the present debt. Two

years of that sort of rule was enough,

and the Democratic ticket was buried at

the next election beneath an unprece-

dented majority.

When the Sullivan regime turned the

city over to the Republicans in October,

1893, the treasury was empty, and \$621,-

000 of 7.3 per cent. bonds due the May

previous had been carried by an in-

surance company, after an attempt to

refund them at 4½ per cent. had failed.

From May the city of Indianapolis had

been advertised by the financial papers

of the country as being in default. The

attempt to exchange these bonds during

the summer of 1892 at 4 per cent. had

been frustrated by Democratic leaders

who constitute a financial ring, which,

when the pinch came, controlled the

Mayor and finance committee of the

Council. It is the same ring which con-

trols the present School Board, compell-

ing it to pay double the interest for

temporary loans that the city pays and

50 per cent. more for long time loans.

By its own statement of July 10, 1892,

the debt of the city was \$1,909,518.77.

The rate of taxation has been the same

as under the Sullivan regime, but the

net liabilities of the city July 10, 1895,

were \$1,738,219.88. Over \$1,200,000 of 7.3

per cent. bonds have been changed to 4

per cent. with a premium. A city

whose credit was gossiped about in finan-

cial papers in 1873 is now unexcelled

by any city of its class in the country.

When a municipal election is held, the

citizens of a municipality should exer-

cise the same business prudence that

the stockholders in any private corpora-

tion always do—continue those in charge

of it who have done well, and avoid

those men for directors whose associa-

tions are such that they always do ill.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE DEAD.

The Harveys have, for months, been

quoting the late James G. Blaine to prove

that the mint bill, in which the standard

silver dollar was dropped from the list

of coins, was not even read in the House

before its passage. As is their custom,

they have selected a few sentences from

his statements, showing that he did not

comprehend the full import of the bill

when it was before the House two or

three times. What Mr. Blaine did say

in the Senate, Feb. 15, 1873, appears

on pages 1602-1604 of the Congressional

Record of that date. Mr. Blaine rose to

answer a number of inquiries which had

been directed to him relative to the al-

leged secrecy of the passage of the bill,

known as "the crime of 1873." His re-

marks were extended because Senator

Forbes, who was a member of the

House when the mint bill of 1873 was

passed, asked Mr. Blaine some questions

affecting his knowledge of the contents

of the bill. Mr. Blaine said that he did

not give heed to it, because he regarded

it as he did many other bills reported by

able and careful committees. Mr. Blaine

quoted newspaper reports to show that

the bill was read in full, and also the re-

mark of Mr. McNeely, Democratic mem-

ber of the coinage committee, that "the

bill ought to pass." The words of Mr.

Blaine are as follows:

The bill was passed by the House and

was read, every section of it and every

line of it, at the clerk's desk, aloud. They

(the members of the coinage commit-

tee) all saw the bill, and the bill that was

passed, the bill that was passed was a

substitute for the bill that had been

passed six weeks before. But the question

spoke to was the dropping of the silver

dollar and all that had been made out of

that, all that has attempted to be made

out of it, all that has been made out of

it, foundation whatever. * * * Now, I

maintain that I have utterly disproved

this charge.

This is but one more of the hundreds

of attempts which the Populists and the

paid champions of the silver mine own-

ers have made, and are yet making, to

make the dead say things which they

did not say. They made statements di-

rectly the opposite.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Five of the royal personages who were

present at the Orleans wedding were

obliged to use ear trumpets to hear what

was said, and to be heard.

A Greek inscription found in the Louvre,

recently added to the collection in the

Louvre, contains portions of the laws

concerning the care of vineyards and their

protection against thieves. The region be-

longing to the Athenians, now a desert, was once

famous for its grapes.

The second loan exhibition of portraits of

New York at the National Academy of De-

sign will be held about Nov. 1, a fortnight

earlier than was at first intended. The

name, however, will be changed to the

"portrait" show, in order to include por-

traits of men well as of women.

Duse's second engagement in London is

said to have been an utter failure finan-

cially. Duse herself is decidedly unpopular

with her associates, and especially with

the English aristocracy. It is said that

the only bright side of her character is her

affection for her daughter, now at school in

Italy.

A recent English writer on trial by jury

says it was derived from Normandy. But

it existed in Iceland from the earliest times,

and the Normans certainly did not intro-

duce it. As the Icelanders and the North

Saxons were practically the same people,

it is hardly open to question that their

ancient customs were as nearly identical

as their language.

The venerable John A. Bingham, for

many years United States minister to

Japan, is before the students of Franklin Col-

lege, he emphasized his belief in a life be-

yond the grave. He said: "Ingersoll and

other radicals will believe in a future life,

I think, but I do not. If I am

over commands. Why should the State

provide them with tents and the et cetera,

whatever that may include? Ex-

cept on the occasion of the Governor's

review of the brigade, his staff have no

more duties to perform about the mus-

ter than have any other dozen or twenty

citizens. So far from being criticised,

the Adjutant-general, the Quartermas-

ter-general, or General McKee has pursued

the proper course in regard to this mat-

ter. The muster is not a junket for the

National Guard, and it should not be

made such at the State's expense for

anybody else.

The use of a fire hose in dispersing an

exciting and threatening crowd at West

Indianapolis contains a valuable sugges-

tion for municipal authorities. The truth is,

there is no more effective means of dis-

persing a crowd than a driving stream of

water, and it has the merit of being harm-

less. A detail of police may be unable to

disperse a mob, and it takes time to mo-

bilize troops, but a stream of water, as be-

sides has been on short notice, and, as

scattering a crowd, is helpful in cooling

them off.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says

that two newspapers published there an-

nounce that the restoration of Cardinal

Manning will take place in October. The

cardinal will, it is promised, be performed

at the coronation of the Virgin at Guada-

loupe. As Cardinal Manning died and was

buried in London in January, 1892, the able

Mexican editors may have some difficulty in

making their prediction good.

Perhaps it was the American Holmes who

made away with Sherlock Holmes.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Filling.

"Yes," remarked the guest, "that dinner

did fill the bill."

"Glad to hear it," said the host keeper.

"I surely did fill the bill, I only wish it

had the same effect on me."

This time the Boniface spoke not.

ENVIRONMENT.

Mr. Hayes Seed—I believe this her suit

is too big.

Achmer—Dot was because you was in

town. Valt till you get out in the country

again mit dot peitful sewit, and you will

feel so big dot der putions will fly off.

HIS CHOICE.

"What kind of a dollar air you in favor

of?" Mr. Everett West asked in a moment

of idleness.

"The ole twenty-beer kind is good enough

fer me," replied Mr. Dismal Dawson, in a

tone that implied he had no more interest

in the subject.

DIFFERENT.

Mrs. Putton—John, don't you think it

would do us well for you to smoke

cheaper cigars?

Mrs. Putton's Husband—Indeed! Before

you married me you said you thought a

man should smoke the best cigars he could

get.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

As between giving Benjamin Harrison a

second term and Cleveland a third, the

country will not hesitate a second.

—Hammond Tribune.

Nobody cares a straw what financial opin-

ions held away in the days of feudalism.

What the people want is something for to-

day.—Crawfordsville Journal.

Mr. Sovereign must feel highly elated at

his reception as a humorist by the public.

His national-bank boycott scheme has

been paid to the year and a home as well

as in the presidential chair—Warren Re-

publican.

We are glad to see our morning con-

temporary vigorously denouncing the slan-

derous allegation that Terre Haute is a

"wide-open town." This uncalculated abuse

should be stopped, even if it becomes nec-

essary to enforce the laws in order to do so.

—Terre Haute Herald.

In the past few years this county has

been liberally supplied with Democratic

structures called bridges, not one of which

is worth the iron in them if it could be

produced with the colored money. The

colored friends and the taxpayers paid the

bill.—Clay County Enterprise.

In naming his new baby Marion Presi-

dential, the father has shown his apprecia-

tion for this city which we never believed he

possessed. The graceful compliment will

do much to assuage the political bitterness

which was felt toward the city by a num-

ber of its citizens.—Marion Chronicle.

Nothing better forecasts Democratic de-

feat in the coming elections than the con-

tinued improvement in business. If we had

to look for another Wilson reform tariff

act, it would be the sign of a new era.

There would be no revival of business or

hope in the minds of the people.—Goshen

Enterprise.

It is early yet to predict who will be the

next Republican nominee for President, but

it is remarkable how large a share of public

attention ex-President Harrison receives,

and all without any posing or other tri-

bute to his ability and integrity.—Columbia

City Mail.

The community that fails to maintain

prisons as reformatory institutions is retro-

grading in civilization. To turn a prisoner

loose, branded by his prison garb as a crim-

inal and without a penny in his pockets

to purchase food or clothing, is a way to

make him a desperate, hardened out-

cast against society all his life long.—El-

wood Call-Leader.

When the Indianapolis Journal is

asked by the Indianapolis Journal

that the law which turns ex-convicts from

our penal institutions without a cent of

money and pays county sheriffs to take

them to the county jails and there turn

them loose is a bad law. Most convicts

prefer to live in the county jails, where

communities where they are unknown, and

to turn them out on an unfavorable world

where they are known, is a bad law.

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